NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1880.-TRIPLE SHEET. Vol. XXXIX..No. 12.110.

THE INDIAN SERVICE. THE WORK OF INVESTIGATION BEGUN.

A COMMITTEE AT WORK ON THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. HAYT-HARDSHIPS OF AN AGENT-THE AN-NUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD TO BE AN IM-PORTANT ONE.

The committee appointed by the Board of Indian Commissioners to investigate the charges against Mr. Hayt began work yesterday. Among the documents presented to the Board was the statement of Mr. Frost, lately the Agent at the Crow Agency in Montana. Mr. Frost complains that he was removed upon charges made by traders, and was not allowed a hearing. He also complains that the instructions received from the Indian Office were not always consistent. The annual report of the Board will be an important one.

HARDSHIPS OF AN AGENT.

MR, FROST'S STATEMENT OF HIS TROUBLES AT THE CROW AGENCY-REMOVED WITHOUT A HEARING ON AFFIDAVITS FROM THE TRADER-DEPART MENT INCONSISTENCIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 10.—The committee appointed by the Board of Indian Commissioners to investigate the accusations against Mr. Hayt began its work to-day. Other committees will give the methods of administering the Indian Bureau immediate attention. Among the documents submitted at the meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners was a statement by Mr. Geo. W. Frost, of Omaha, late Indian Agent at the Crow Agency in Montana, In his statement Mr. Frost says that he was appointed Agent in July, 1877, on the nomination of the Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that his nomination was indersed by four bishops and several leading clergymen and laymen of that Church, by the leading citizens of Omaha, by the entire Nebraska delegation in Congress, and by other Congressmen. Mr. Frost further says that it was only after long importunity that he consented to accept the office. He then describes the condition of affairs at the agency when he first entered upon his duties, and the improve-

ments which he made. He says: "Merchants, bankers, clergymen, editors, milifary men, and all Indian men said (I have it in black and white) that it was the cleanest, best managed agency that they had ever seen in a long residence in the Indian country."

Affairs were in this condition when, Mr. Frost says, he received orders to look carefully after the Indian traders, and find out whether they were cheating Indians. On investigation he found that one of the traders was an exceedingly bad man. He was charging the Indians exorbitant prices for everything they bought. He sold the whites sugar at 25 cents a pound, and made the Indians pay 50 cents cash for the same sugar. He gave twelve brass rings, worth a cent apiece, for a buffaio robe worth Mr. Frost says that he reported the result of his investigation to the Department, and all the reply he received was that the traders "on filing their bonds would be appointed traders." Some time afterward Mr. Frost says that he was indicted.

Charges were trumped up against him by one of the traders and supported by perjured testimony. As soon as the case could be brought to trial, Mr. Frost was triumphantly vindicated. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Frost says he was removed from his office, and an incompetent, dishonest man was sent to succeed him. Difficulties arose about the transfer of public property, and the agency was placed under the control of a military officer. General Brisbin, the military commander, at first gave currency to reports detrimental to Agent Frost, but as soon as he became fully conversant with the facts

published a full retraction. Mr. Frost says: published a full retraction. Mr. Frost says;
When I was notified that there were charges against me at the Department, I asked for a copy, and they were sen me, with the promise made by Senator Saunders that I should not be removed without investigation. In three days after I had received them, and when it would take at least three weeks to get affidavits and answer them, a telegram came to inquire why I had not responded, and in three more days the agent, Kern, had his commission to supersede me. I had no opportunity to defend myself, although Hayt had solennly promised it.

Mr. Frost says the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and he relates a number of circumstances to show how this works. For example, he says that he was informed that twenty-seven pigs had been shipped to him from Dakota. He adds: "I never saw the pigs, and do not know what became of them. It would cost more to ship one pig from Dakota that to buy twenty-seven in Montana." He also says: During my administration, the Bozeman Bank, where I had the Government deposits, failed. Of course I had no funds. Mr. Hayt telegraphed me that I would be held responsible for the amount held by the bank, when lying on my desk was the printed notice that this bank was the proper place to deposit, and that the Government was secured by deposits amounting to \$50,000. Besides, there were then three written orders in the pigeon-holes at the agency, ordering deposit to be made in that bank."

Mr. Frost complains that important letters - 11. ten to the Department relating to the rights of "squaw men," the duties of traders, trespassing on the reservation, farming operations, the education of children, etc., were never answered. He clases a long enumeration of his grievances as follows:

a long enumeration of his grievances as follows:

But I will give no further details. Suffice it to say that my experience as an agent—and inthe is similar to all agents that I have talked with—proves to me that an agent, from the moment that he receives his commission, is an object of suspicion to the Gavernment; that his way is hedged up, and his plans for the good of the Indians thwarted in every possible way (I do not mean to apply this to Mr. Smith's administration—be gave me much assistance); that the affidavit of some river-thief bas as much influence apparently in the Department, and often more, than letters from the Church authorities who are on the spot, or from the leading men, as the Governor of the Territory.

When I went to Washington Hayt positively refused to let me see the charges or the affidavits made against the anidavits anade by the traders. The reason he assigned was that if I had them I might commence suits for their against the parties, and in that case be would get no more testimony. I will add that when Mr. Hayt first asked for my removal, my friend, Senator Saunders, went to his office to inquire what were the charges. The answer was that "there were none," but that "the Methodists had asked for my removal." The Senator, having business in New-York, called on Dr. Reid, Missionary Secretary, who said that "there was no dissatisfaction on the part of the Methodists, and into the having business in New-York, called on Dr. Reid, Misstonary Secretary, who said that "there was no dissatisfaction on the part of the Methodists, and that the
request to nominate a new man came from the Department." I came away from the agency at least \$7,000
poorer than when I accepted the charge. I never
made, nor received, nor divided \$1, but did my duty
more faithfully than for any corporation by which I
was employed. No fault was found with my administratration, except by the traders and the agents of the
Government, who have since been proved bribed scoundreis, or eise presumed to be so from frat-rollizing with
the traders. I have been manigned, traduced and slanered, and the Government has in every instance backed
these perjured wretches, with a fun knowledge of their
infamous characters.

PREPARING THE ANNUAL REPORT. THE SHIRKING OF DUTY BY BUREAU OFFICERS HAS AN EVIL EFFECT ON INDIAN AGENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Board of Indian Comdissioners continued in session to-day, discussing the annual report, which it is expected will be of unusual interest, as the true story of the troubles with the Poncas and Utes and the report of the Board's Special Inspector, A. L. Earle, who has just concluded an investigation of the Montana agencies. will form a part of it. Mr. Earle's report was received this morning. In writing of Fort Hall

Agepcy, he says:

There has recently been a change of agents at this place, the former agent having been relieved because a portion of his time and attention was diverted from the session of the Agency by his increasing private business. There can be no doubt that a proper estimate and faithful discharge of the responsible duties of an indian agent require the entire time and attention of one who accepts the position. Nor shoulf the example of others in a higher position be held to justify any deviation from such obligation; and yet my attention has been repeatedly called to what been to be a fact. Of all the communications, letters, instructions, etc., emanating from the Indian Office during the present administration, about thirty per cent, or hearly one-third, have been issued by an Acting Com-Agency, he says:

missioner. What may have been the influence of this fact, so readily observable by Indian Agents, whose tenure of office is at best very uncertain, cannot be easily

Mr. Earle concludes his report as follows: I feel grave apprehensions regarding the tendency of events under the present manner of conducting the in-dian service; and, while I may be greatly mistaken, I think there is reason to fear that it may not be long be-fore the transfer [to the War Department] will become an apparent necessity

GENERAL WASHINGNON NEWS.

MERITORIOUS SERVICES.

THE PRESIDENT RECOMMENDS THE PROMOTION OF DR. ROSS, OF THE NAVY, BECAUSE OF HIS VAL-UABLE SERVICES DURING THE PREVALENCE OF YELLOW FEVER.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. United States Navy, for promotion. The case of this meritorious officer is one of public interest. In 1878, Dr. Ross went to Memphis and offered his services in behalf of the yellow fever sufferers. As he had never suffered from the disease himself, the Memphis Board of Health declined his offer. He then went to Holly Springs, Miss., where he soon took the fever. After his recovery he remained at Holly Springs ministering to the sick and dying. until the epidemic ceased. After he left he received a letter of thanks from the Board of Health and the Rehef Committee of Holly Springs, in which they

said:

We say knowingly, and with but candor and justice, that no one of cursilves has been more useful in the cause of suffering humanity. You have left nothing undone, and done nothing amiss. You have saved source of lives, being singularly successful in your mode of treatment. You have that gratifuld and respect from our people as well as our silves which you so crimenly deserve and when we feel it proper to express to you.

When the fever first broke out in 1879 Dr. Ross was absent on a foreign cruise, but as soon as he re-turned he promptly volunteered for service in the at once relinquished a post where he received extra and less remunerative duties. The following extract from the forthcoming report of the National

Soon after his service at Holly Springs, in 1878, Dr. Ross was recommended for promotion in a letter signed by Senators Lamar and Bruce, of Mississippi, by twelve or fifteen other prominent Senators, and by Representative Manning, of Holly Springs, who was personally cognizant of the services the doctor had rendered. This application was for his advancement fifteen numbers on the Navy Register. At the Extra Session the President recommended his advancement eight numbers on the Register, but the nomination was not acted upon. It has been lately renewed for the same reason that it was first made, as a reward for especially meritorious services.

GUARDING THE UTE CHIEFS. THE SECRETARY UNWHLING TO HAVE NEWSPAPER MEN TALK WITH THEM.

IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- Secretary Schurz has arranged to have a guard of police in constant attendance upon the Ute chiefs, so as to keep newspaper men away from them during the negotiations in Washington. The examination of the Indians will be conducted behind closed doors.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1880. John A. Walsh, a banker of this city, was the only Frost says the Commissioner of Indian Affairs tast to manage the details of an agency in ma while seated at his deak in Washington.

The Postmaster of New-York reports that the ocean steamers conveying mails to the United States from Europe are at the present time five days overdue, and that the departure of steamers with mails for Europe has been postponed in consequence of the bad weather

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has decided to report favorably upon all the pending Army nomina tions (about 160 in number), except the nominations of two Licate hants for promotions. The Fitz John Portecise will be taken up for consideration and possible iction next Tuesday. Lavestigation into the affairs of the Freedman's Sav-

ings and Trust Company was resumed by the full Sen te Committee this morning. Commissioners Creswell, ate Committee this morning.

Purvis and Leopold were examined, mainly upon tee.

Mr. Smith, the Western Union Telepraph manager at ctions to-day that neither Senator Ingalls nor his attorneys had obtained copies of telegrams now in his possession relating to the cuse against Mr. Ingalis. The committee has been informed by the president of the Western Union Company that the additional telegrams asked for cannot be furnished, as they were destroyed after being kept six months.

HELEN J. WARD DISCHARGED.

Bosron, Jan. 10.-Helen J. Ward, who was arrested for shooting her mother on the night of December 30th, was discharged to-day, the District-Attorney stating that there is no evidence to prove tha

A CONTINENTAL LIFE DIVIDEND.

ALBANY, Jan. 10 .- Justice Westbrook today confirmed the supplementary report of Morgan N. Dayton, jr., referee, relative to valid claims against the Continental Life Insurance Company, and ordered Receiver O'Neil to pay an instalment of 15 percent on such valid claims out of the moneys now in his possession.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A ST. LOUIS CLUB SALE POSTPONED.
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—The sale of the St. Louis
Jockey Club property was postponed until February 2.
RELIEF FOR THE IRISH SUFFERERS.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The Prish Relief Committee vesterday relegraphed \$2,000 to Dublin for the relief of the sufferers in Ireland.

TORONTO, Jan. 10.—Louis Reil, of the Red River rebellon noteriety, is at Fort Assimbolne, waiting for the termination of his period of exis.

SMALL-POX AT TIME.

termination of his period of cxis.

SMALL-POX AT THE CANADIAN CAPITAL.

OTTAWA, Jan. 10.—Small-pox of a meltiguant type prevals in Oitawa, and the C-ty Board of Realth is taking stringent measures for its suppression.

THE MANITOBA INDIANS.

TOBONIO, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Winnipeg, Manitoba, says: "The Sions at Prince Albert are reported quiet. Three volunteer companies are now full, and are dri ling."

PROTECTION FOR SHAREHOLDERS.

dri ling." PROTECTION FOR SHAREHOLDERS.

OTTAWA, Jan. 10.—It is proposed to form an association of shareholders in Canadian banks and other joint stock companies for mutual protection both against talespresentation and mismanagement. sentation and mismanagement.

TRIAL TRIP OF A NEW IRON STEAMER.

CHESTER, Pean., Jan. 10.—The new iron steamship Louisiana left here this marning for New York on het trial trip. She is owned by the Croinwell Steamship Company, and will ply between New York and New Orleans.

pany, and will ply between New York and New Orleans.

ENDOWING A COLLEGE.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 10.—The will of William L.

Ripley was probated to day. Among other bequeats, he gives
about \$75,000 to the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware,
to be used as an endowment fund to sustain a chair to be
called the Ripley Professorship.

END OF A COPARTNERSHIP SUIT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—The suit instituted by
Theodore L. Page against George H. Fletcher for the settlement of a copartnership has been discontinued at the plaintiff's cost. Mr. Page, after a full retraction of all the charges
of fraud, retires from the business.

AUGUSTA RACES.

of fraud, retires from the business.

AUGUSTA RACES.

AUGUSTA Ga., Jan. 10.—This was the fifth and last day of the races. The first race, a mile dash, was won by Planerod, with Doll second, and On My third. Time, 1,66. The second race was mile heats, and was won by Gabriel in 1,534. The match race for \$250 a side was won by Pladle, defeating Robert Emmett in 2.11. The trotting race for Augusta borses, best three in two heats, was won by Bill Augusta borses, best three in two heats, was won by Bill Augusta borses, best three in two heats, was won by Bill Augusta borses, best three in two heats, was won by Bill Augusta borses, best three in two heats, was won by Bill Augusta borses, best three in two heats, was won by Bill Augusta borses, best three in two heats, was won by Bill Augusta borses, best three in two heats, was won by Bill Augusta borses, best three in two heats, was won by Bill Augusta borses, best three in two heats, was won by Bill Augusta borses, best three in two heats.

THE MAINE CONSPIRACY.

NO RELIEF FOR THE FUCIONISTS. THE HOUSE STILL WITHOUT A QUORUM-THE LEGIS-LATURE'S MONEY ORDERS NOT HONORED-ARMS

The Fusionists in Maine have found no relief, and are said to be without a plan for next week. Mr. Gould. ex-Governor Garcelon's legal adviser, has advised the Fusionists to disregard the opinion of the Supreme Court and keep out orders of the Legislature at present: The session of the Legislature yes-terday was brief. Only fifty-two members

NO QUORUM IN THE HOUSE.

present. He refused this foremon to honor two

orders passed by the Senate. When the House was called to order this morning there were only flity-four members in their seals. All the Republicans were absent. Visitors were admitted by tickets from General Chamberlain's office. At 9:20 the House ajourned until Monday

The Senate adjourned at 11 o'clock until Monday. A resolution was passed providing for a committee on State valuations. Schater Locke objected to ompensation to engage in more arduous, hazardous, such an appointment, the cities not being repre-

sented in the Legislature.

The crowd at the State–House to-day was greatly Board of Health is printed with the permission of Assistant-Surgeon J. S. Billings. United States Army, acting-president of the Board. It will serve to show the appreciation in which the services of Dr. Ross are held by that body:

The Board description of the Board attention to the service rendered in Memphis by Dr. J. W. Ross, Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N. Tais officer, having volunteered for service in connection with yellow fever, was assured to duty in Memphis on the 22d of August, and on the 26th of August was placed in charge there as the

ARMS RETURNED TO BANGOR.

THE PEOPLE OF AUGUSTA AND BANGOR WELL PLEASED-TEN MEN FOUND IN THE CAPITOL

WITH ARMS AND AMMUNITION. Augusta, Me, Jan. 10. - The arms brought to this city from Banger and placed in the State House were sent back to Bangor this afternoon, by order of General Chamberlain. The arms were inclosed in six boxes, and were loaded on the cars in the presence of a happy crowd. They were dispatched in charge of Captain J. W. Berry, of Gardiner.

A dispatch from Bangor says: "The arms ar rived here this evening. A large number of citizens gathered on Kenduskeag Bridge and greeted the or. duance-bearing train as it passed. Much enthusiasm was manifested and cheers were given for General

Chamberlain."

While one of the night watchmen was on his rounds last night he discovered armed men in the middle library, which is situated in the upper story of the State House. Two men were first discovered, and afterwards eight men were found. The men were carefully concealed, secure from ordinary observation, and were surrounded by a large number of arms and a quantity of ammunition ready for me. This intelligence caused considerable excitement, and the largusta police force refused to act until the secreted men were removed. They claimed that in case of a disturbance a few desperate men, with the appliances at hand, could do an incalculable amount of harm. The men were premptly removed by order of General John Marshall Brown.

The rumor that has found its way abroad that the Governor's room had been serzed is false. Chamberlain."

he received the resignations and certificates as that the story of money payments is a pure false-hood."

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

GRAIN BLOCKADE IN CHICAGO. THE ELEVATORS FILLED AND SHIPMENTS STOPPED -A SYNDICATE PORCING PRICES.

CHICAGO, Jan 10 .- A grain blockade of prodigious proportions is the feature of the grain trade in this market at present. The elevators of the city are nearly filled to their utmost capacity, and several roads are refusing to receive grain from this market because there are no accommodations here for it. The directors of the Board of Trade are considering the propriety of accepting, as regular, the recents in the elevators and storehouses along the line of the various railroads. It is also in contemplation to provide temporary stora, outside of the elevators and to build new elevators in various quarters of the city. Large numbers of cars a lying along the track in the city leaded with grain and are mable to deposit it. There are in storage 8,000,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000,000 of corn, and enough other grain to make the total 14,250,000 bushels, against a total of 10,000,000 at this time last year. There are also about 1,000,000 bushels affoat in the harbor. The elevators outside the city and tributary to it are generally well filled, and some of them are overcrowded. The explanation is that the grain synctente, of which James K. Keene is the representative, has by constant purchase forced the market price of wheat in this city to a point where it is a loss to ship it to New-York, and where it cannot be shipped from New-York to Liverpool, even at the prevailing low rates of occan freight, with any prospect of a return of the money myested. Unless the prices in Liverpool advance very materially or decline here something like 20 cents per bushel, there will be no shipping margin and the grain blockade will continue. Meantime the farmers are unsale to find a market for their grain, although the prices are to their liking. The outcome of this unprecedented situation will be watched here with much interest. enough other grain to make the total 14,250,000

SNOW BLOCKADE ON THE CENTRAL PACIFIC SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10 .- For forty-eight hours, ending this morning, a snow storm has been rag ing in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, along the line of the Central Pacific Rathroad. The snow has fallen to depth of eight or ten feet, and the wind drifted the cuts full. Three snow slides occurred, crushing the shed and blockading the track. In some places the snow is twenty-five feet deep on the top of the wreeked sheds Twenty-five hundred feet of shelding west of Tamoruck Station have been destroyed. The passenger trains are waiting for the blockade to be raised. A large force of

THE TRAFFIC ON THE CANALS.

ALEANY, N. Y., Jan. 10 .- Statistics of all the canal traffic for the season of 1879 are published. The tolls received amounted to \$941,541 92. The total mile-age made by the boats was 8,226,947. The quantities, in tons, carried were as follows: Products of the forest 1,357,997; ashes, 11.213; animal products, 1,897 1,307,307; ashes, 1,333,460; all other agricultural products, 20,447; manufactures, 255,379; merchandise, 237,441; stone, line and clay, 197,561; gypsum, 9,463; anthracte coal, 810,517; blundhous, 160,558. The vegetable food included 949,490 tons of wheat and

EQUAL RIGHTS TO TELEGRAPH LINES. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10 .- The Telegraph ommittee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to day considered the question of awarding the right of way to the several telegraph companies over the Pennsylvania Road's line of telegraph, but without coming to any conclusion on the subject.

A HATTERS' STRIKE ENDED. READING, Penn., Jan. 10 .- The employés of wool-hat manufactories of this city, who struck for an advance and a price-list, have had their demands acceded to. All the points of the controversy have been adjusted, and work will be resumed on Monday.

ENCOURAGING HOME MANUFACTURES. OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 10 .- By an order in the Council a drawback of 5 cents per bushel is allowed on

daty paid on corn the product of which in starch is shown to have been exported

INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

OPPOSED TO THE PANAMA ROUTE. MINISTER DICHMAN REPORTS UNFAVORABLY TO THE PROJECT. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- It appears, from the diplomatic correspondence about to be published, that in a request from the State Department for his opinion on the Panama Canal pro-ject, Minister Dichman reported unfavorably ail Republicans as long as possible. The State to that enterprise. He says the politi-Treasurer has decided not to honor the money cal condition of the Republic is not such as to warrant the investment of many mil-Hons of dollars; that there is danger that Panama may secede from the Colombian Union; nated Passed Assistant Surgeon J. W. Ross, of the were present in the House. The arms taken that the contract is unsatisfactory, and the organto Augusta from Baugor have been returned ization of the company is purely French. He indicates that contentions may arise between the canal company and the Colombian Government, ANOTHER FRUITLESS SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

- LEGISLATIVE ORDERS FOR MONEY NOT BONORED BY THE TREASURER.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 10.—The Fusionists have as
yet discovered no relief from the embarrassment of
not being in possession of a quorum in the House,
and they have no particular plan for next week.
The Treasurer has directed that no money be paid
from the Treasury on order of the Legislature as
the present. He refused this foremon to honor two estailing annovance to the United States, and that

A complimentary tribute to Ferdinand de Lessons has been prepared by residents of this cuy representing the interests of the city, in the form of a fetter of courtesy and hispitality, inviting him to a par-

Descrit Sone.
John F. Wennan.
H H. Anderson
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A. A. Ley,
First M. Kelley,
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i rastins Corring,
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The lim, Dr. S. I. Trime
S. L. M. Darton,
Sinney Webster,
M. N. Porney,
All in Campbell,
A. L. Helley,
Noch Davis,

A DEMOCRATIC DEFICIENCY IN ULSTER.

ABOUT \$7,000 UNACCOUNTED FOR BY THE EX-SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR.

Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 10.-For some days past it has been strongly hinted throughout the eity that an irregularity had been discovered in the accounts of James O. Vandevoort, the retiring Democratic Superintendent of the Poor of this county, and also that the rentleman himself was missing. Mr. Vandevoort was a defeated after a long trial in the courts. In his annual report Mr. Vandevoort said the material and supplies under his charge amounted, on November 1, 1879, to 83,523 85. About two weeks before 1870, to \$3.523 \$5. About two weeks before the expiration of his official term, and when his prospects of being counted in once more by the old Ring moulpulators began to look dark, Mr. Vandesvort appeared before the Board of Supervisors and solicited an advance of \$5.000 to pay for necessary supplies which he said to had purchased for the requirements of two enging year, as was his custom Strangely chough in View of all the dreamstances, the amount was voted and tail him. But a committee was appointed to visit the Poor House and make a careful inventory of everything on the premises. The report of this committee will be published on Monday. They find that the total supplies now on hand amount to \$1,400 92, a reduction of over \$2,000 since November I. This vun, added to the \$5,000 pand, makes a deficit of

The rumor that has found its way abroad that the Governor's room had been seized is talse.

THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY DENIED.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 10.—A special dispatch to The Advertiser says: "It is understood that Mr. White, who is accused of bribery, will reply that he received the resignations and certificates as

AN IX-COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNTS.

Ex-Township-Collector Janes, of Linden, Union County, N. J., is in trouble over his accounts. For ten years he had occupied the position of Collector; but last April a Mr. Richards was elected to that position, and when t became necessary for Mr. Janes to turn over the memory in his possession to his successor, it was found, it is said, that a discrepancy existed between the amount paid over and the amount due by his books. The balance claimed to be due the township was \$5,192.98. To offset this, Mr. Janes said he held claims against the township to the amount of \$4,745 is and the balance he accord to pay over in each. Owing to some delay, inwever, some of the townspeople have become tired of waiting, and several very excling meetings have lately been held, at which the friends and opponents of Mr. Janes have induced in heated discussion.

Last evening the last of these meetings was held though without hugh result, Specches were made by some of the residents, a few of them severely criticaling Mr. Janes but well of them counselings still further forecarance in welling for aim to roth out the pledges he has made. township to the amount of \$4.74% 18 and the balance be

PROVIDING HOMES FOR BOYS.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 10.-H. A. Holt, of the New-York Children's Aid Society, ha to whom nomes have been assigned in Prince George and Sussex Countles. So great is the demand, for such mays in this part of the State that a thousand, more can easily procure homes.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10 .- A. B. Seymour, of New-York, has been sent to jail, charged with obtaining \$4,500 by the sale of a panent for a wrought-fron horseshoe. It is alleged that he claims to be the sole owner of the patent, though he was only so in part.

OIL SUPPLY STORE BURNED.

BRADFORD, Penn., Jan. 10 .- The oil-well supply stere at Alion, belong ug to Mesers. Skinner & obb., was to-day totally destroyed by fire, which originated from the explosion of a lamp. Loss, \$6,000.

CRIMAS AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

SHOT BY AN OFFICER.

DOVER, N. J., Jan. 10.—John Trovers, a desperate ellow, was shot by an offi-or last evening, while resisting are cet for heating his wife. He was not dangerously wounded. GLOUGESTER, Mass., Jan. 10.—John McClond, Malcolm McClond and James Publico, of the schooler Laura Celes II, were capelled in a dory during a squall on December 6, on the Grand Banks, and lost.

20, on the Grand Banks, and lost.

CONVICTED OF DEFRAUDING CREDITORS.

WILLIAMSPOOT, Penn., Jan. 10.—Peter Herdic and
Hornee E. Taylor were convicted today on a charge of consplinary to cheat and defraud the creditors of Horace E. Taylor, who was a private banker in this city at the time of Herdic's failure.

die's faiture.

A MISSOURI LANDLORD KILLED.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 10.—Martin Paquette,
former tenant of the Hon. James S. Barnes, shot and kulfthe latter at New Madriu on Sunnay. Paquette was arreste
the affair greer out of a disagreement while the men we
settling their accounts. BRUTALLY MURDERED.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Jan. 10.—While taking super Thursday evening, in Rock Island County, Ill., John Keyser senzed a hammer and killed John W. Palmer. Be men were from Pounsylvania and had quarrelled about young lady. The murderer was arrested.

SETTLING A DOMESTIC TROUBLE.

HARTFOUD, Conn., Jun. 10.—Dr. George F. Ha
ley and Charles M. Webster an insurance agent, engaged b
shooting affray today at the dwelling house of the lashooting affray today at the dwelling house of the lawebster was shot through the hand and Dr. Hawley wound
badly in the arm. Domestic trouble was the cause.

badly in the arm. Domestic trouble was the cause.

KILLED BY A LONG ISLAND TRAIN.

WATERMILL, L. J., Jan. 10.—The mail train duchers as 12:40 p. m. struck a farm waron at the Cobb Crossing, instanty killing Jacob Clark and severely inturing Robert Ray. Clark was a mason, formerly from Plannield, N. J. and was without Jamily. Ray was a laborer living with the property of the companient of the companient. No blame is attached to the engineer. AN INSURANCE SECRETARY UNDER A CLOUD.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—The announcement was made this morang that George C. Liesan, secretary of the German Fire Insurance Company, is a defaulter to the amount of about \$2,000. The belief exists that other moneys may have been collected from the polecyholders, of which no return has been made. Lissan has not been seen for some time.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

JEALOUSY OF MR. GLADSTONE. MR. GLADSTONE DENIED HIS RIGHTFUL PLACE AS THE LIBERAL LEADER IN ENGLAND-MORE REAL

ESTATE ACQUIRED BY GREAT BRITAIN. The dogged opposition to accepting Mr. Gladstone as the British Liberal leader, on the part of some influential Whigs, continues, and has so far been successful. The pature of this political jealousy is explained in a London letter appended. The impressions of the Duke of Argyll are the subject of another letter from the London correspondent of The Tribune. England has acquired more territory in West-

ENGLAND ACQUIRING MORE LAND.

Adhices from Quittah dated December 9, say: The Licutenant-Governor of the Gold Coast has secured from the Kingand beadmen of Agbosomes, the cession of their scaboard, extending two miles inland. The adjoining territories of Afflowhoo, Porto Seguro and Bagulah, as well as Aghivey, Grand Popo and Little Popo, are expected shortly to come under British control in the same manner.

It is understood that the action of the Govern ment is partly due to the fact that some American traders on the coast have entered into an agreement with the King of Aghosomes, have leased a portion of his territory, and landed large cargoes of spirits, which have been brought into the English territory without paying duty.

OPPOSING MR. GLADSTONE.

OLD WHICS STANDING IN THE WAY OF ME, GLAD-STO E'S REINSTATEMENT AS LEADER OF THE LIBERAL PARTY-LORDS GRANVILLE AND HART-INGION READY TO YIELD TO HIM-NO IM-MEDIATE DISSOLUTION EXPECTED.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—In telegraphing you on Saturlay I said that the official and Old Whig element among the Liberals lad, for the moment, got the upper hand, and that the leadership of the Liberal party would not, at present, be officially tendered to Mr. Gladstone. This statement I believe to be quite correct, but it is possible that, in condensing it for the wires, I put it too bluntly. I certainly did not mean to throw say doubt upon the accounts I had ngeviously sent you of the general oprising among the Liberals in Mr. Gladstone's favor. There can be no doubt what the party, as a party, thinks There can be no doubt that it looks to Mr. Gladstone as the one man capable of leading it out of the house of bendage-out of the cold shade of opposition into the warm sunlight of effice; out of the domain of ineffectual criticism and gallant but hopeless warfare in the present House of Commons into that more fertile country where it may reap what it has for five barren years been sowing. The great bulk of the party care little for office for the sake of office. They desire to see their leaders in power, believing that Liberal leaders in power will relieve an overburdened country and restore an impaired national credit-that England will be not a less but a greater country, when a policy of meddling and boasting is exchanged for a policy of honestly minding her own business.

But the Liberal party is one thing : the leadership of the party quite another. There are still men high in position who were bred in Whig traditions; to whom government means government according to the notions of Paimerston and Russell; who look upon the representatives of certain great families as the natural depositaries of power and the fore ordained possessors of office. They view with utter distrust and dislike the growing authority of the coastituencies, and discourage in all ways what they call the interference of the people with the old-fashioned guidance of public affairs. They still, to a great extent-if I may apply an American phrase to English polities-run the machine. They have resisted to the utmost of their power the growth of those Liberal Hundreds which have encroached upon their ancient monopoly; which have, as they say, introduced the caucus system in its worst form into English public life. And nearly all these officers of the old stone's Midlothian triumph to chill the the popular cry for Mr. Gladstone as leader and to retain in their own hands the control which as they say, was committed to them by a caucus of the House of Commons and a cabal of distinguished ornaments of Whig society. They have, as I said, succeeded for the moment, but it by no means follows that they have relegated Mr. Gladstone to that back seat which they would like to see him occupy in permanency.

Again, to infer from this statement that the two titular leaders of the Liberal party have taken any share in these manœuvres would be quite wrong. Neither Lord Granville nor Lord Hartington is a man to take any more mitiative than he can help. Neither of them is believed to be very tenacious of the honor attaching to their pres ent positions. Neither has much avidity for the hard, dry work; the sustained attention to business, the innumerable vexations, the burden of political responsibility, the endless unrequited toil which is Imposed upon a party chief. Both are men of suffiejent abilities, and both are of that clique which I have referred to as hereditary leaders. Lord Granville is said to be almost as indolent as Lord Bea consided. Lord Hartington, down to a recent period, had made the Turf the serious business of his life, and it is but quite lately that he has shown signs of regarding politics as capable of affording him equal amusement. It is but a feeble cheer you can raise for either of these from a popular audience, unless they happen to be present, whereas you would find it impossible to mention Mr. Gladstone's name without eleciting a hearty response from a Liberal meeting in no matter what part of the kingdom. His is a name to conjure with; theirs is not, and they know it is not: and, to do them justice, they would readily enough resign their nominal chieftainship into the hands of the one man whose title to it is recognized and acclaimed by the mass of the party.

But behind Lord Granville and Lord Hartingto stand the wire-pullers-the "workers," to borrow an American word again-and the coterie of able and active Whigs, to whom the notion of anything ess than a Whig monopoly in politics is repulsive. They it is who have taken the lead in the opposition to Mr. Gladstone, called out by his wonderful success in Scotland. They have secured the skilful advocacy of the only daily morning paper in London which is still Liberal, but which keeps occasional surprises in store for its best friends. They have had, naturally enough, the ear of the leaders whose interests they profess to promote. They have great social luftuence. They have allies in every Tory who hates Mr. Gladstone, and in every Liberal who delights above all things in being "moderate"-a wing of the party defined by Mr. Gladstone himself as seldom moderate and never Liberal. And they have, it is believed, succeeded in persuading Lord Granville and Lord Hartington that it is their duty, for the present at least, to disregard the popthar voice, the almost universal demand of the Liberal rank and file for Mr. Gladstone as leader, and things are to go on as before. It is only fair to add that Mr. Gladstone himself has never uttered a word which would indicate any wavering in his publicly announced resolution to remain in a subordinate position. Possibly you remember that during last Antumn, while he was on the Continent, the reporter of a French paper who interviewed him made him declare that he should not resume the leadership of the Liberal party unless constrained by circumstances-by an overwhelming demonstration of the wishes of the party, or something of that sort. I happen to know that Mr. Gladstone said of this report—which ranged over a

great variety of subjects-that it was all fairly accurate except this passage about the leadership On that subject, he said, he had not uttered a single word. The paper in question was the Gaulois, of Paris. And it is true that he has never given his friends any encouragement to hope that he would reconsider his determination. None the less is it true that, when the time comes, he will be forced to accept the post; and the obstructionists of to-day who set themselves against the unmistakable wish of the party will be forced to choose between two alternaatives-to lose with Lord Granville or win with Mr.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

When he came back from Scotland the first complaint made against him was an odd one-odd, that is, to come from members of his own party. "He has made a dissolution impossible for the present," cried his Liberal opponents. "Why impossible " "Because," said they, "be has roused an enthusiasm which no Government will face voluntarily." He had shown that the constantly asserted devotion of the country to Tory Imperialism could be shaken; that his own popularity, his own eloquence, his own arguments, his own policy, were as potent as ever. No doubt he had. But since the dissolution must come sooner or later, most men would say there was all the more reason for organzing the Liberal forces at once under the chief who had proved that he, and he alone, could lead them

Lord Beaconsfield, who has a sneer for everything, summed up Mr. Gladstone's tour in one of his characteristic epigrams. It was, he said, Mr. Gladstone's second Pilgrimage of Passion. I suppose we are to understand that the first was in 1868, when the great orator went down into South Lancashire, Lord Beaconsfield would like us to understand that the second is to be no more fortunate than the first. Yet, if Mr Gladstone did not earry South Lancashire in 1868, he carried England; which is, perhaps, not less important. If the Liberals would know whom they should have to lead them, let them ask Lord Beaconsfield, where instinct in such matters is keen, whether he would rather stake the next election upon a contest with Mr. Gladstone, or upon a contest in which Liberals should seek inspiration from Lord Granville and Lord Hartington.

To take the taste of all these politics out of your nouth, I will conclude this discourse with an anecdote of Mr. Gladstone, which has nothing political about it except its connection with his Midlothian visit. Mr. Böhm, the sculptor, has for some time been engaged on a bust of Mr. Gladstone, but finds it difficult to get sittings. Lord Rosebery asked Mr. Böhm to stay at Dalmeny during that memorable week of ovations and orations to meet Mr. Gladstone. When Mr. Gladstone heard Mr. Böhm was going he said: "Ah, that is a good thing, for I shall have plenty of leisure that week and can give you

This story I meant to tell as an illustration of Mr. Gladstone's idea of leisure. But, meeting Mr. Böhm last night at dinner, I unluckily asked him to confirm it, and heard that it was not Mr. Gladstone but Lord Rosebery who made the remark. This only shows how a good story may be spoiled by foolishly , rying into the facts.

ARGYLL IN THE NEW WORLD.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION-BOSTON HARBOR-LONG. FELLOW AND OLD FRIENDSHIPS-NEWPORT AND THE NEW-YORK BOATS-THE BIRD OF FREEDOM

NOT A PIRATE. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Dec. 24 .- The conclusion of the Duke of Argyll's "First Impressions of the New World" is a far more interesting paper than the first, which I summarized for you some weeks since. It appears in the January number of Fraser, and there is evidence enough in it that the Dake, after all, saw something in America besides trees and Indians. At the outset he makes a valuable remark on a vexed point in the Fisheries Question. He saw at Gaspé one of those fast American schooners whose operations in the mackerel fishery are so much complained of by Canadians. The Canadian grievance seemed to his Grace made of the same stuff as those lately beard of on the west coast of Scotland against the berring guard have done their best since Mr. Glad- trawlers. "In both cases, new and more efficient modes of catch have been at least coincident with athusiasm he had evoked; to stifle a departure of the shoals from former places of resort, if not with diminished productiveness over a larger area." Obviously, the fast American schooners have subjected the slow Canadian to a new form of competition. Obviously, also, the Dake of Argvll thinks the Canadian complaint a foolish one.

commend the passage to Mr. Evarts. On his way from Canada the Duke stopped at Boston, which comes in for a compliment. He found its harbor magnificent, " one of the very finest harbors in the world; immensely capacious, absolutely sheltered, and easily defensible." Furthermore, as the virtual birthpiace of American independence, it has an historic interest as remarkable as its beauty." What will Philadelphia say to that, I

wonder ? Mr. Longfellow's admirers will be interested to near that the Duke's main object in visiting Boston was to visit the poet-of whom I may once more remark, in passing, that his English popularity is probably greater than his popularity in America. ays the Dake :

Says the Duke:

In the society of Mr. Longfellow and of his family, of Mr. Norton and of my old friend, Mr. Richard Dana, we spent a delightfur summer evening, under the shadows of a deep veranda and of unbrugeous trees, with the lights of samet streaming across distant meadows upon the picturesque and comfortable house. I can only express my earnest hope that it may long continue to be, as it has so long been, the abode of genius and of virtue. From Boston, the Duke went on to Newport, and once more records his astonishment at the extent of what he calls uncleared or wild land in one of the oldest States of the Union. Probably he never heard of Mr. Justice David Davis's remark on the same subject. That eminent jurist delivered an opinion on his first journey from Albany to Boston, to the effect that he had never fully comprehended the patriotism of the Massachusetts Revolutionists till he had seen what sort of a country it was they had been willing to fight for. The soil, says the Duke, cannot pay for cereal cultivation or for any cultiva-

Newport is not a fertile spot either, yet our friend. under the hospitable care of Mr. Cyrus Field," found his visit to Newport most agreeable. He admired the handsome villas and houses, the well-kept lawns and shrubberies, and the drives shade I by flourishing trees. It is Colonel Higginson, I think, who avers that only in Newport can the untravelled American acquire a notion of what is meant in England by turf, and the Duke seems to be much of the Colonel's opinion. Of course he praises that unmatched Ocean Drive, and of course he visited the old church and stood in Bishop Berkeley's pulpit. Equally, of course, he renewed with great pleasure" his acquaintance with Mr. Bancroft, "who so long and so worthily represented his Government in London." I may be permitted to note, with an expression of pleasure of my own, that he deeply regretted missing Professor Agassiz, "the distinguished son of a distinguished father, whose zealous pursuit of science, and whose high attainments in many departments of knowledge promise to give fresh renown to an already illustrious name." I hope it will not dim Agassiz's renown if I recall to his mind the many delightful hours we have spent together on Charles River and the Mystic and amid the labyrinthine channels of the marsh which lies behind East Boston, and out in the almost open sea which stretches to Nahant, which we crossed in quite open row boats many and many a year ago. I last met Agassiz in London, at Professor Huxley's, when he came over to study the Challenger collec-tions. His English friends, I may assure him, would be glad to hear of his coming over again on a similar

mission; or without a mission, This is a digression for which I have to entreat the Duke's pardon, only reminding him that it is he